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Some Famous Treatics.

When our Mother England came to the decision that the bees that swarmed and crossed the Ocean would never return to the old hive, or be conquered, action was taken for concluding a treaty of peace This peace commission met in Paris. In those days, when steamships and electric cables were lying dormant in the brains of

ments is the lever of peace injected into His mission was successful, and again in the trenty of Ghent does not rank high high figure of \$84,000,000." turbulent conditions. Many celebrated November an honorable treaty was contreaties have become the olive branch be- cluded. But part sans of France in Amertween nations. And yet it sometimes ica tried all means, honorable and otherwise happens that the treaties that have been to prevent its ratification. Public meetwoven by the silken threads of compromise ings were held and crowds harangoed, was finally left to Daniel Webster, on the Canada's commercial prosperity. by astute and far-sighted diplomats have In New York a copy of the treaty was part of the United States, and Lord Ash-might agree with him. been easy of dismemberment by the sword Immedicfocethe Governor's Mansion. The burton, on the part of Great Britain, to ac-



the inventor, it took a long time for instructions when new questions arose.

WM. A. MARCY.

In the Summer of 1782 Richard Oswald was cent by Parliament to Paris to confer with Franklin and Jay, the Embassadors of the United States, in regard to the terms of peace. Later they were joined by John Adams and Henry Laurens.

in November, 1752, preliminary articles of peace were agreed to and signed on the

behalf of the United States by John Adams, Benj. Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens. David Hartley afterward succeeded Oswald as the British Commissioner, and his name appears among the signers. In the following April the terms were ratified by Congress.

sides at the terms of the treaty. Franklin were involved in the interruption of comsaid that to save the main points they had to yield much to the Royalists. George France. By their arbitrary ruling the International boundary line. This bia University, New York, was a poet of

navigation of the Mississippi and the Lakes | Lackward and called it the O Grab Mc Act. by American vessels: the concession of sive control of the St. Lawrence.



LORD LYONS. States, for it sealed our right to an exist-

ence as a Nation; it recognized our independence and ended the Revolutionary War. The treatles in the collection at the State Department are mostly in plain wooden cases; some of them are in cylinders; some in portfolios; some in boxes. The officers of the Government are very chary of hav-

ing them handled, and printed copies of them are on file. While some of these treaties are religiously adhered to, some of them have become almost as dim in effect as the fading signatures of the men who have played a conspicuous part in the world's history.

The conduct of Great Britain toward the United States after the close of the Revolutionary War became very arrogant. In No-1 vember, 1793, George III, issued secret instructions to British privateets to seize all neutral vessels that might be found trading in the French West Indies. The United States had no notification of this measure; and American commerce was swept from the sea and millions of money lost by this

new high-handed robbery.

It will be noted it was at the exact month and year George III, took for this measure that the Commissioners in Paris were signing the treaty. Precedence again sat enthroned. In May, 1794, Chief Justice Jay was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to de

The treaty-making power of govern- mand redress of the British Covernment.

This settlement, when completed, whole cometry was ablaze with excitement. | just. Washington approved the treaty, believ- which was on Aug. 9, 1842, was known as ing in the main that it was just, and was the Webster-Ashburton Treaty anxious to avert war. It was specified in

SIR EDWARD THORNTON,



among state papers.

HAMILTON FISH. part of Great Britain by Oswald, and on the treaty that Great Britain should make American citizens. ample reparation for the injuries done by her privateers, and surrender to the United in 1846 James Buchanan represented the bas a strong infusion of Kaw blood in in been held by English garrisons. The terms Richard Packenham represented Great

merce by the mandates of Great Britain and

The War of 1812 and its culmination in mutual rights in the Newfoundland fisher- the berning of Washington in 1814 is well ies; and the relention by Great Britain of known, and this is not the place to pursue Canada and Nova Scotia, with the exciu- the subject in detail, but the compact which closed the useless and flagrant conflict of Undoubtedly no treaty has ever been 1812 was negotiated in the old Flemish city signed of such significance to the United of Gheat, and is known as the Treaty of

Quincy Adams, James Bayard, Henry Clay, who left the Speaker's chair in the athan Russell, and Albert Gallatin. The B itish were represented by Lord Gambier, Henry Goodburn, and William Adams. Hostilities were to stop, Great Britain was to give up the territory which was occupied by British troops, except the two islands on the coast of Maine, Grand and Petit Manan; and a frontier line was to be drawn

ater between Canada and the United States. The treaty was signed the 24th day of De ember, 1813. Before the news could reach Jackson the battle of New Orleans had been fought, two weeks after peace had been declared, the battle taking place Jan. Such bloodshed could not occur in this

All were rejoicing in England over the wild with joy that strife and war was once more at an end. The treaty was drawn up n the Octagon House on 18th street, where President Madison lived after the White House was burned. In the Octagon Room over the hallway the treaty of pence was

No treaty was ever made that was more

leth as "Free trade and sailors" rights" had been in the War of 1812. The United States held their claim to be that parallel and the true line to be at the 49th eloquent" of the G.A.R. parallel. For 16 years the terri-

In 1843 negotiations were renewed, and States certain western posts which had United States and the Right Honorable veins. of the "Jay Treaty" were duly ratified in Britain in another effort for settlement. June, 1795. Another war was thus averted. At the end of these negotiations the treaty are well known. Many knotty questions by many it was denounced as dishonora-

to yield much to the Royalists. George France. By their accountry of the Strain and Stra

stringent. It is not to be wondered at that feeling. the Whig party was very indigagant at the terms of the treaty.

What is known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was explained in full in a paper on Yesterdaya in Washington" a short time either to be kept or annulled.

navigation between the respective territories of the United States and British Amercelebrated Nebraska bill was passed in

Congress. in a diary which has found publicity news, and in the United States people were through the years, attributes the great success of Lord Elgin in concluding in a fortnight a treaty which had been under discussion seven years to the masterly way in which Lord Elgin and Sir Philip Cramp ton dined and wined our legislators. Oliphant says: "They were certain of their game from the first, and played it with easy

It is evident gastronomy has become

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criticized. Its only merit consisted in the fine art in the eyes of an Englishman, and the magnates of our Nation have been pis-

States having been at war were at peace tured as devoted apostles.

Not an issue that had brought on the war. In his diary this secretary also gives figwas settled or mentioned. Not a word of ures to prove the enormous commercial adne wrong done to the commerce of the vantages given to Canada by the treaty. nited States was mentioned, or of the im- We will give it to the politicians to figure pressment of American seamen. The bat-tle cry of "free trade and sailors" rights" benefit,

was not referred to. The rights of neutral at 1853, the year prior to our mission nations found no place. It follows how to Washington, the exports to the States ever, from the sequence of events, that some amounted to \$20,000,000. In 1854 the treaty understanding must have been arrived at began to operate and the volume went up and a private assurance made by Great to 23,000,000, and so on until 1866, when Britain that the wrongs complained of by the freaty was abrogated by the action of America should no longer be practiced; but the Americans, when it had reached the

He came to the conclusion that when the For quite 25 years the northern bound- United States cried Fee, fi, fo, fum. I smell ary line was in dispete, and at times the the blood of an Englishman," and abrocon itions were serious. The whole matter gaded the ireaty, it was detrimental to

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

We have space only to mention more of the famous treaties in which the United States had a part—"The Alabama Four years later another "high-joint" had Claims." The claim of the United States to be appointed to ascertain the true intent against the British Government for camof the Webster-Ashburton treaty, and to ages done to American commerce by Confind the true boundary line. The troublesome line of the Oregon boundary had be, to 1871 remained unsettled.

come an alarming question. The political The cruisers bad been built and equipped in English ports, and with the knowledge of the English Government. Such a proseeding was in plain violation of the law

After the war Great Britain became darmed at her own conduct and was auxious for a settlement of the trouble. A Joint High Commission, composed of five British and five American statesmen, as embled at Washington on the 27th of Febroary, 1871. The cruiser Alabama had been the cause of most of the damages Hence the name of the claims. The treaty a known as the Treaty of Washington The Commissioners framed a freaty and submitted it to a Board of Arbitration, to be appointed by friendly nations. This court met in Geneva, Switzerland, in the Summer of 1872. The 14th of September they decided in favor of the United States Great Britain was obliged by this decision to pay into the United States Treasury \$15. 500,000. Much cheaper than going to war.

The boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions in the Northeast and West, the commercial interests, the fisheries question, have always een prolific with knotty questions that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. No high joint commission has been equal to the occasion, and it doth not yet appear what the end will be.

The portraits of five men who have been most prominent in our trenty making appear above.

PERSONAL.

Gibson Post, of Tiffin, O., is entering Great Britain refused it, claiming to the late Gen. W. H. Gibson, the "old man-

The Kaw Indians of Kansas and Okla tory lying between 49 degrees and homa went wild with delight over the 54 degrees and 40 minutes, by triumph of their "hig chief." Hon. Class. agreement, remained open for the Curtis, over Cyrus Leland, Henry Clay joint occupancy of British and Evans and Bailey. They had big dances everywhere, in which large lithographs of Curtis held a conspicuous position. Curtis

much attention, and was regarded as hav-The causes that led up to the War of 1812 was not favorable to the United States and York, Feb. 24. He was Richard Hovey son of the late Gen. Chas. E. Hovey, for merly Colonel of the 33d Ills. Mr. Hovey. The 49th parallel was settled upon as who was a member of the faculty of Colum-

A full and complete recognition of the independence of the United States; the recention of Great Britain of Florida to Spain; the surrender of all the remaining territory case of the United States. This act was much prospective acquisition of the Mississippi and to the United States to the United States to the United States. This act was made by President Sarah for the Paint States and was repealed in a little over a guisition of the Mississippi and the Lakes to the United States; the free projection of the Mississippi and the Lakes to the United States and controlled if the United States had not yielded every point of the Laited States had not have a repealed in the point had not yielded every point of the Laited States had not yielded every point of the Laited

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

It is proposed to give more committee rooms by enlarging the Capitol by extendago. In 1850 John M. Claylon was appointed by the President, and Her Majesty, the Queen, conferred all powers upon Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bullers, and Her Majesty. wer to conclude what is known as this the two marble wings more recently con treaty. In the new light of the Nicarau-House to serve on this Commission, Jon-Igua Canal it holds an important place. Ward beyond the line of the main portice ither to be kept or annualled.

Another important treaty was consumward the portico of the main building, as mated in 1854, known as a reciprocity treaty. William L. Marcy. Secretary of State represented the United States and grand, viewing it from the State, represented the United States, and Lord Elgin Her Majesty's interests. This commission was to regulate commerce and perpetrated upon them. That which seems to be of massive stone is in fact but a comto be of massive stone is in fact but a com-mon wooden structure. The gable of the main facade, over the east entrance to ica. Sir Philip Crampton was British the rotunda, is of wood, though the portico and columns are of stone. The gable rived in Washington the same day the control of the print or screen erected in a point over the por-tico, and one may walk behind it on a flat roof. Another thing that escapes the eye This is the treaty in which Mr. Law- of most people is that the base of the great rence Oliphant, secretary to Lord Elgin, dome actually overhangs the building line, as if the dome were about to slide over ontthe east portico. The reason for this is that the portico and outside main staircase have not been brought forward as far was intended and the upper part of the front structure was temporary.

The citizens of Brightwood, a suburb o Washington, are moving to have a park made of the ground around Ft. Stevens to mark the spot nearest to the Capital where an engagement was fought in sight of the Capitol, watched on one side by John C. Breckinridge, who received the votes of the Breekinridge, who received the votes of the seceding States, and on the other by Abra-ham Lincoln, on the parapets of Fort Stev-ens, the first and only time a President has ever been with his forces on the field of

The Senate Committee on Elections has set March 20 for beginning the hearing of set March 20 for beginning the hearing of arguments in the Clark case. Ex-Senator Edmunds and Mr. Birney will appear for the memorialists, and ex-Senator Faulkner and Mr. Roger Foster for Mr. Clark.

The North Atlantic Squadron will be a Boston, June 17, so as to participate in the 125th anniversary of the battle of Bunker

The Secretary of the Navy has been struggling with the typewriter trust. He has succeeded in getting Underwood typewriters for \$62.50; and Duplex-Jewetts fo

The Western people are now to have an pportunity to see the siege battery, in which Gen. Miles takes so much pride Battery O. 7th U. S. Art., as it is officially known, has been ordered to Ft. Riley. Kan., where it will have finer opportunities for long-range practice on the wide prairies than it could get in or around Washington.

Though Roberts was stopped from bringing his three wives to grace the society of Washington and stir up new questions of precedence, we are to have polygamy in our midst in a way that the Edmonds law can-

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not reach. A European dispatch says:
"All Ferrouth Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, has obtained permission to take his harem to Washington."

No one knows just how many wives and brevet wives Ali has.

Representative Jos. Sibley divides his

A bill has been introduced to permit the removal of the remains of Maj-Gen. E. O. C. Ord from Oak Hill Cemetery to Arlington.

A bill has been introduced to permit the removal of the remains of Maj-Gen. E. O. C. Ord from Oak Hill Cemetery to Arlington.

Representative Jos. Sibley divides his

Towns Physical Representative Jos. Sibley divides his

III. was not altogener mappers against treaty until Aug. 6, 1783.

On Nov. 3, 1783, a final treaty was effected between all the nations that had been at war. On that day all the Embary been at war on that wheever is born an Englishman, always an Englishman and the Embary and signed the articles of a personal to an article article and the treaty until Aug. 6, 1783.

It is unucrosed.

Company and other British subjects.

Commander-in-Chief Shaw has an who shall have the last say in the appointment of Bishops of the House of the House of the House at the time, the events of a later time have shown what a fallacious treaty it was, for all the annoving questions that have arisen.

Company and other British subjects.

Commander-in-Chief Shaw has an who shall have the last say in the appointment of Bishops of the House is likely to take favor considering private pension bills during the day instead of a Friday night sessions, as the latter are usually ineffective because of has appointed Father Sharetti, an Italian, and was what Private Bishops the latter are usually ineffective because of has appointed Father Sharetti, an Italian, and was what Private Bishops the latter are usually ineffective because of has appointed Father Sharetti, an Italian, and was what Private Bishops the Article and th Corps 82, Oxford, Pa., recently presented has appointed father Sharetti an Italian. Past President Vinnie Ringler with a handsome ring in recognition of her faithful that there are already foreigner appointed. They say that there are already of Chicar pricess fitted

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Gen. Joseph Lacret Morlot and Felipe Peroza, two Cuban leaders were in the city last week on a mission which may lead to important consequences. It is the centures-old quarrel in many countries as to who shall have the last say in the appoint.

The Commissioners are struggling with arguments to the effect that the cars should erament shows that the total receipts for stop on the far side of the street, instead of the mouth of February were \$45.631 265, and the expenditures \$17,738,472, leaving a surplus for the month of \$7,892,793.

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